

# H A R

For inequality; but let your reason serve  
To make the truth appear. *Shakef. Meas. for Measure.*  
Macbeth, beware Macduff!  
Beware the thane of Fife: dismiss me: enough.  
—Whate'er thou art, for thy good caution, thanks:  
Thou'lt harp'd my fear aright. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
He seems  
Proud and disdainful, harping on what I am,  
Not what he knew I was. *Shakef. Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
HARPER. *n. f.* [from *harp*.] A player on the harp.  
Never will I trust to speeches penn'd,  
Nor to the motion of a schoolboy's tongue;  
Nor woo in rhyme, like a blind harper's song. *Shakespeare.*  
I'm the god of the harp: stop, my fairest!—in vain;  
Nor the harp, nor the harper, could fetch her again. *Tickell.*  
HARPING *iron. n. f.* [from *harpago*, Latin.] A bearded dart  
with a line fastened to the handle, with which whales are  
struck and caught.  
The boat which on the first assault did go,  
Struck with a harping iron the younger foe;  
Who, when he felt his side so rudely gor'd,  
Loud as the sea that nourish'd him he roar'd. *Waller.*  
HARPONER. *n. f.* [from *harponeur*, French, from *harpoon*.] He  
that throws the harpoon in whalefishing.  
HARPOON. *n. f.* [from *harpon*, French.] A harping iron.  
HARPSICORD. *n. f.* A musical instrument.  
HARPY. *n. f.* [from *harpia*, Latin; *harpie*, *harpys*, French.]  
The harpies were a kind of birds which had the faces of  
women, and foul long claws, very filthy creatures; which,  
when the table was furnished for Phineus, came flying in, and  
devouring or carrying away the greater part of the victuals,  
did so defile the rest that they could not be endured. *Raleigh.*  
That an harpy is not a centaur is by this way as much a  
truth, as that a square is not a circle. *Locke.*  
2. A ravenous wretch.  
I will do you any ambassage to the pigmies, rather than hold  
three words conference with this harpy. *Shakespeare.*  
HARQUEBUSS. *n. f.* [See *ARQUEBUSE*.] A handgun.  
HARQUEBUSSIER. *n. f.* [from *harquebuis*.] One armed with  
a harquebuss.  
About thirty paces off were placed twenty thousand nimble  
harquebussiers, ranged in length, and but five in a rank. *Kueller.*  
HARRIDAN. *n. f.* [corrupted from *haridelle*, a worn-out  
worthless horse.] A decayed trumpet.  
She just endur'd the Winter she began,  
And in four months a batter'd harridan;  
Now nothing's left, but wither'd, pale, and shrunk,  
Now bawd for others, and go shares with punk. *Swift.*  
HARROW. *n. f.* [from *harrou*, French; *harrack*, German, a rake.]  
A frame of timbers crossing each other, and set with teeth,  
drawn over fowed ground to break the clods and throw the  
earth over the seed.  
The land with daily care  
Is exercis'd, and with an iron war  
Of rakes and harrows. *Dryden's Georgick.*  
Two small harrows, that clap on each side of the ridge,  
harrow it right up and down. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
To HARROW. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To break with the harrow.  
Friend, harrow in time, by some manner of means.  
Not only thy peason, but also thy beans. *Tuff. Husbandry.*  
Can't thou bind the unicorn with his band in the furrow?  
or will he harrow the valleys after thee? *Job xxxix. 10.*  
Let the Volcians  
Plow Rome, and harrow Italy, I'll never  
Be such a golling to obey infinct. *Shakef. Coriolanus.*  
2. To tear up; to rip up.  
I could a tale unfold, whose lightest word  
Would harrow up thy soul, freeze thy young blood,  
Make thy two eyes, like stars, start from their spheres. *Sh.*  
Imagine you behold me bound and scour'd,  
My aged muscles harrow'd up with whips;  
Or hear me groaning on the rending rack. *Rowe.*  
3. To pilage; to strip; to lay waste. See HARRY, which in  
Scottish is the same thing.  
As the king did excel in good commonwealth laws, so he  
had in secret a design to make use of them, as well for col-  
lecting of treasure as for correcting of manners; and so mean-  
ing thereby to harrow his people, did accumulate them the  
rather. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
4. To invade; to harass with incursions. [From Persian,  
Saxon.]  
And he that harrow'd hell with heavy stowre,  
The faulty souls from thence brought to his heavenly bowre.  
*Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. 10.*  
Most glorious Lord of life, that on this day  
Didst make thy triumph over death and sin;  
And having harrow'd hell, didst bring away  
Captivity thence captive, us to win. *Spenser's Sonnets.*  
5. To disturb; to put into commotion. [This should rather  
be written *harry*, *harer*, French.]  
Most like: it harrows me with fear and wonder. *Shakespeare.*

# H A R

Amaz'd I stood, harrow'd with grief and care. *Milton.*  
Harrow now out and weal away, he cried;  
What dismal day hath sent this cursed light,  
To see my lord so deadly damnify'd? *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*  
HARROW. *interj.* An exclamation of sudden distress. Now  
out of use.  
HARROWER. *n. f.* [from *harrow*.]  
1. He who harrows.  
2. A kind of hawk. *Anfworth.*  
To HARRY. *v. a.* [from *harer*, French.]  
1. To tease; to harr; to ruffle.  
Thou must not take my former sharpness ill.  
—I repent me much  
That I so harry'd him. *Shakef. Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
2. In Scotland it signifies to rob, plunder, or oppress: as, one  
harry'd a nest; that is, he took the young away: as also, he  
harry'd me out of house and home; that is, he robbed me of my  
goods, and turned me out of doors. See To HARROW.  
HARSH. *adj.* [from *harsh*, German, *Skinner*.]  
1. Austere; roughly loud.  
Our nature here is not unlike our wine;  
Some sorts, when old, continue brisk and fine:  
So age's gravity may seem severe,  
But nothing harsh or bitter ought to appear. *Denham.*  
Sweet, bitter, four, harsh and salt, are all the epithets we  
have to denominate that numberless variety of relishes. *Locke.*  
The fame defect of heat which gives a fierceness to our na-  
tures, may contribute to that roughness of our language,  
which bears some analogy to the harsh fruit of colder coun-  
tries. *Swift to the Lord High Treasurer.*  
2. Rough to the ear.  
A name unmusical to Volcanian ears,  
And harsh in sound to thine. *Shakef. Coriolanus.*  
Age might, what nature never gives the young,  
Have taught the smoothness of thy native tongue;  
But fate needs not that, and wit will shine  
Through the harsh cadence of a rugged line.  
The unnecessary consonants made their spelling tedious,  
and their pronunciation harsh. *Dryden.*  
Thy lord commands thee now  
With a harsh voice, and supercilious brow,  
To serve duties. *Dryden's Pers. Sat. 5.*  
3. Crabbed; morose; peevish.  
He was a wise man and an eloquent; but in his nature  
harsh and haughty. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
Bear patiently the harsh words of thy enemies, as knowing  
that the anger of an enemy admonishes us of our duty. *Taylor.*  
No harsh reflection let remembrance raise;  
Forbear to mention what thou can't not praise. *Prior.*  
A certain quickness of apprehension inclined him to kindle  
into the first motions of anger; but, for a long time before  
he died, no one heard an intemperate or harsh word proceed  
from him. *Atterbury's Sermon.*  
4. Rugged to the touch.  
Black feels as if you were feeling needles points, or some  
harsh sand; and red feels very smooth. *Boyle on Colours.*  
5. Unpleasant; rigorous.  
With eloquence innate his tongue was arm'd;  
Though harsh the precept, yet the preacher charm'd. *Dryd.*  
HARSHLY. *adv.* [from *harsh*.]  
1. Sourly; austere to the palate, as unripe fruit.  
2. With violence; in opposition to gentleness, unless in the fol-  
lowing passage it rather signifies unripe.  
Till, like ripe fruit, thou drop  
Into thy mother's lap; or be with ease  
Gather'd, not harshly pluck'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iii.*  
3. Severely; morosely; crabbedly.  
I would rather he was a man of a rough temper, that would  
treat me harshly, than of an effeminate nature. *Atterbury.*  
4. Ruggedly to the ear.  
My wife is in a wayward mood to-day:  
I tell you, 'twould found harshly in her ears. *Shakespeare.*  
Get from him why he puts on this confusion,  
Grating so harshly all his days of quiet  
With turbulent and dangerous lunacy. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*  
A hollow groan, a num'ring wind arose;  
The rings of iron that on the doors were hung,  
Sent out a jarring found, and harshly rung. *Dryd. Faint.*  
HARSHNESS. *n. f.* [from *harsh*.]  
1. Sourness; austere taste.  
Take an apple and roll it upon a table hard: the rolling  
doth soften and sweeten the fruit, which is nothing but the  
smooth distribution of the spirits into the parts; for the un-  
equal distribution of the spirits maketh the harshness. *Eu.*  
2. Roughness to the ear.  
Neither can the natural harshness of the French, or the per-  
petual ill accent, be ever refined into perfect harmony like the  
Italian. *Dryden.*  
Cannot I admire the height of Milton's invention, and the  
strength of his expression, without defending his antiquated  
words, and the perpetual harshness of their sound? *T's*

# H A R

Not enough no harshness gives offence;  
The found must seem an echo to the sense. *Pope.*  
3. Ruggedness to the touch.  
Harshness and ruggedness of bodies is unpleasant to the  
touch. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
4. Crabbedness; moroseness; peevishness.  
No, Regan, you shall never have my curse:  
Thy tender-heited nature shall not give  
Thee o'er to harshness: her eyes are fierce, but thine  
No comfort nor no burn. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*  
HART. *n. f.* [from *hart*, Saxon.] A he-deer of the large kind;  
the male of the roe.  
That infant was I turn'd into a hart,  
And my desires, like fell and cruel hounds,  
E'er since pursue me. *Shakespeare, Twelfth Night.*  
The deer  
And fearful harts do wander every where  
Amidst the dogs. *Mary's Virgil's Georg.*  
HARTSHORN. *n. f.*  
Hartshorn is a drug that comes into use as many ways, and  
under as many forms, as any one in the whole materia medica.  
What is used here are the whole horns of the common male  
deer, which fall off every year. This species is the fallow  
deer; but some tell us, that the medicinal hartshorn should be  
that of the true hart or stag, called the red deer. The salt of  
hartshorn is a great sudorific, and the spirit has all the virtues  
of volatile alkalis: it is used to bring people out of faintings  
by its pungency, holding it under the nose, and pouring down  
some drops of it in water. *Hill's Mat. Med.*  
Ranose concretions of the volatile salts are observable upon  
the glass of the receiver, whilst the spirits of vipers and hart-  
shorn are drawn. *Woodward on Fossils.*  
HARTSHORN. *n. f.* An herb. *Anfworth.*  
HART-ROYAL. *n. f.* A plant. A species of buckthorn plan-  
tain.  
HARTSTONGUE. *n. f.* [from *lingua cervina*, Latin.] A plant.  
It commonly grows out from the joints of old walls and  
buildings, where they are moist and shady. There are very  
few of them in Europe. *Miller.*  
Hartstongue is propagated by parting the roots, and also by  
seed. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
HARTWORT. *n. f.* [from *stardium*, Latin.] It is an umbelliferous  
plant, with a rose-shaped flower, consisting of five unequal  
heart-shaped petals, which are placed circularly and rest on  
the empalement, which afterwards becomes an almost round  
fruit, composed of two flat seeds, which easily cast off their  
covering with a raised border, which are commonly indented.  
It is an annual plant, and perishes soon after it has perfected  
its seed. It is found wild in several parts of England. *Miller.*  
HARVEST. *n. f.* [from *harvest*, Saxon.]  
1. The season of reaping and gathering the corn.  
As it ebbs, the seedman  
Upon the flume and ooze scatters his grain,  
And shortly comes to harvest. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
With harvest work he is worse than he was in the Spring.  
*DeFrange.*  
2. The corn ripened, gathered and inned.  
From Ireland come I with my strength,  
And reap the harvest which that rascal sow'd. *Shak. H. VI.*  
When the father is too fondly kind,  
Such seed he sows, such harvest shall he find. *Dryden.*  
3. The product of labour.  
Let these small cotts and hills suffice:  
Let us the harvest of our labour eat;  
'Tis labour makes the coarsest diet sweet. *Dryden's Juven.*  
HARVEST-HOME. *n. f.*  
1. The song which the reapers sing at the feast made for having  
inned the harvest.  
Your hay it is mow'd, and your corn is reap'd;  
Your barns will be full, and your hovels heap'd;  
Come, my boys, come,  
Come, my boys, come,  
And merrily roar out harvest-home. *Dryden's K. Arthur.*  
2. The time of gathering harvest.  
At harvest-home, and on the shearing-day,  
When he should thanks to Pan and Pales pay,  
And better Ceres, trembling to approach  
The little barrel. *Dryden's Pers. Sat. 4.*  
3. The opportunity of gathering treasure.  
His wife seems to be well favoured: I will use it as the key  
of the cuckoo's egg; and there's my harvest-home.  
*Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
HARVEST-LORD. *n. f.* The head reaper at the harvest.  
Grant harvest-lord more by a penny or two.  
To call on his fellows the better to do. *Tuff. Husbandry.*  
HARVESTER. *n. f.* [from *harvest*.] One who works at the  
harvest.  
HARVESTMAN. *n. f.* [from *harvest* and *man*.] A labourer in  
harvest.  
Like to a harvestman, that's talk'd to mow  
Or all, or lose his hire. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

# H A S

To HASH. *v. n.* [from *hacher*, French.] To mince; to chop into  
small pieces, and mingle.  
He rais'd his arm  
Above his head, and rain'd a storm  
Of blows so terrible and thick, *Hudibras, p. 1.*  
As if he meant to hash her quick.  
What have they to complain of but too great variety, tho'  
some of the dishes be not served in the exactest order, and  
politeness; but hashed up in haste. *Garth.*  
HASH. *n. f.* This seems to signify a cafe or habitation made  
of rushes or flags.  
Phœbus, weary of his yearly task,  
Established hath his steeds in lowly lay,  
And taken up his inn in filices haste. *Spenser's Pastoral.*  
HA'SLET. *n. f.* [from *hast*, Saxon, a bundle; *hastel*, *hast*,  
HA'SLET. } *terau*, *hastier*, French.] The heart, liver, and  
lights of a hog, with the windpipe and part of the throat  
to it.  
HASP. *n. f.* [from *hasp*, Saxon, whence in some provinces it is yet  
called *hapse*.] A clasp folded over a staple, and fastened on  
with a padlock.  
Have doors to open and shut at pleasure, with hasps to  
them. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
To HASP. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To shut with a hasp.  
HA'SSOCK. *n. f.* [from *hasp*, German. *Skinner*.]  
1. A thick mat on which men kneel at church.  
He found his parishioners very irregular; and in order to  
make them kneel, and join in the responses, he gave every  
one of them a hassock and common prayer book. *Addison.*  
2. In Scotland it is applied to any thing made of rushes or privet,  
on which a person may sit: it is therefore probable that *hassock*  
and *hast* are the same.  
HAST. The second person singular of *have*.  
HASTE. *n. f.* [from *haste*, French; *haste*, Dutch.]  
1. Hurry; speed; nimbleness; precipitation.  
Spare him, death!  
Let not pity with her tears  
Keep such distance from thine ears:  
But O, thou wilt not, canst not spare!  
Haste hath never time to hear. *Craftsman.*  
Our lines reform'd, and not compos'd in haste,  
Polish'd like marble, would like marble last;  
But as the present, so the last age writ;  
In both we find like negligence and wit. *Waller.*  
In as much haste as I am, I cannot forbear giving an ex-  
ample. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*  
The wretched father, running to their aid  
With pious haste, but vain, they next invade. *Dryden.*  
2. Passion; vehemence.  
I laid in my haste, all men are liars. *Pf. cxvi. 11.*  
To HASTE. *v. n.* [from *haster*, French; *hasten*, Dutch.]  
To HA'STEN. *v. n.* [from *haster*, French; *hasten*, Dutch.]  
1. To make haste; to be in a hurry; to be busy; to be speedy.  
I have not hasten'd from being a pastor to follow thee. *Jer.*  
2. To move with swiftness.  
'Tis Cinna, I do know him by his gait;  
He is a friend. Cinna, where haste you to? *Shakespeare.*  
They were troubled and hasten'd away. *Pf. xlviii. 5.*  
All those things are pass'd away like a shadow, and as a post  
that hasten'd by. *Wisd. v. 9.*  
Hasting to pay his tribute to the sea,  
Like mortal life to meet eternity. *Denham.*  
These rites perform'd, the prince, without delay,  
Hastes to the nether world, his destin'd way. *Dryden's Æn.*  
To distant Sparta, and the spacious waste  
Of sandy Pyle, the royal youth shall haste. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
Soon as the sun awakes the sprightly court,  
Leave their repose, and hasten to the sport. *Prior.*  
To HASTE. *v. a.* To push forward; to urge on; to pie-  
ce to HA'STEN. } cipitate; to drive to a swifter pace.  
Let it be so hasten'd, that supper be ready at the farthest by  
five of the clock. *Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
All hopes of succour from your arms is past;  
To save us now, you must our ruin haste. *Dryden.*  
Each sees his lamp with different lustre crown'd;  
Each knows his course with different periods bound;  
And in his passage through the liquid space,  
Nor hastens, nor retards his neighbour's race. *Prior.*  
HA'STENER. *n. f.* [from *hasten*.] One that hastens or hurries.  
HA'STILY. *adv.* [from *hasty*.]  
1. In a hurry; speedily; nimbly; quickly.  
A voice, that called loud and clear,  
Come hither, hither, O come hastily!  
If your grace incline that we should live, *Fa. Quest.*  
You must not, sir, too hastily forgive. *Waller.*  
The next to danger, hot pursu'd by fate,  
Half cloth'd, half naked, hastily retire. *Dryden.*  
2. Rashly; precipitately.  
Without considering consequences, we hastily engaged in  
a war which hath cost us sixty millions. *Swift.*  
3. Passionately; with vehemence.  
HASTINESS. *n. f.* [from *hasty*.]  
1. Haste;